

To: Moran, Kelly[Moran.Kelly@epa.gov]
From: Poe, Brian
Sent: Mon 6/22/2015 1:41:15 PM
Subject: Fw: EPA Mid-Atlantic Region Headlines -- Monday, June 22, 2015

The first article from the Bay Journal is what all of my Lancaster work was done for. Finally making its way to the public. Also why source water is pumping up, to get ready for the future.

From: Seneca, Roy
Sent: Monday, June 22, 2015 9:19 AM
To: R3 EVERYONE; Kline, James; Gold, Anne; Johnson, Larry-C
Subject: EPA Mid-Atlantic Region Headlines -- Monday, June 22, 2015

EPA Mid-Atlantic Region Headlines

Monday, June 22, 2015

***** DAILY HOT LIST *****

Message from the Alliance: Clean drinking water unites efforts of watershed groups, suppliers

CHESAPEAKE BAY JOURNAL The health of the Chesapeake Bay and healthy drinking water are as connected as the creeks, streams and rivers that flow through our 64,000-square-mile Bay watershed. What's good for clean water in our local waterways is good for the Bay — and for our public water supply. Increasingly, environmental conservation groups, like the Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay, are looking for opportunities to develop partnerships with public water suppliers as an effective way to help restore clean water for drinking, fishing and swimming throughout the watershed. This is a bit of a shift. In the past, we worked on the swimmable, fishable parts of the Clean Water Act but left the drinkable part to a different set of professionals. As an example of that shift, the Alliance, the Octoraro Watershed Association, Chester Water Authority and other organizations in south-central Pennsylvania are seeking funds for projects that would both lower sediment and nutrient pollution to the Bay and lower nitrate concentrations in the Octoraro Reservoir, a drinking water source for 250,000 customers. Specifically, the partnership is looking for funding for a project that strategically focuses on agricultural best management practices on farms within a critical source-water protection area of the Octoraro watershed. The OWA has been conducting one-on-one outreach to the Plain Sect community that manages 70 percent of the agricultural land in the Octoraro watershed. The organization has worked with Amish liaisons to visit more than 600 farms since 2001, which has resulted in many conservation practices being installed. Most recently, the association has been

successful in writing 100 new conservation plans for Amish farms in the Critical Source Water Protection Area... We all benefit when we use our expertise to form partnerships to provide clean water for people, fish, wildlife habitat and industry. For this reason, the Alliance is focused on building relationships to simultaneously protect source water and the Bay. Together, we will get the job done better and faster than we can alone.

Trade group asks Pennsylvania high court to intervene on drilling

PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE (Saturday) An oil and gas trade group that thinks the Department of Environmental Protection is overstepping its authority in how it issues drilling permits is asking the Pennsylvania Supreme Court to take up the matter. The Pennsylvania Independent Oil & Gas Association, based in Wexford, wants permission to intervene in a lawsuit that in December 2013 struck down certain parts of Act 13, the state's framework governing oil and gas development. The lawsuit was brought by several municipalities that were unhappy with how Act 13 tied their hands in regulating where wells were located. The Supreme Court, in agreeing with the plaintiffs, also invalidated a portion of Act 13 that governs how the DEP evaluates permits. Yet PIOGA contends the agency continues to rely on some of requirements in the struck down section, such as giving consideration to wells' effects on public resources and special species, in reviewing current well permit applications. That, PIOGA says, is illegal. The petition, filed on Friday, asks the court to acknowledge PIOGA as a stakeholder, which would then allow the group to present its arguments over DEP's actions. "PIOGA has tried two other times to intervene in this case and the courts have rejected them each time," said Jordan Yeager, a partner with Philadelphia-based Curtin & Heefner LLP who represented the townships in the case. "There is no legitimate reason for a third bite at the apple."

Editorial: Help revive Chesapeake

SCRANTON TIMES-TRIBUNE (Saturday) From its headwaters near Cooperstown, New York, the Susquehanna River slowly grows as it meanders southward, draining more than 27,000 square miles and becoming the most important source of freshwater feeding the Chesapeake Bay. The Chesapeake, in turn, is the nation's largest estuary. It hosts 3,600 species of animals and plants, drains watersheds occupied by 17 million people, serves as a major fishery and provides untold recreational opportunities. Any improvement in Susquehanna River water quality that benefits the Chesapeake also benefits Pennsylvania, yet the state has fallen far from its pollution-reduction goals to help revive the bay. Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and New York all have committed to substantial reductions of nitrogen, phosphorous, toxic sediment and other materials that flow into the bay and hinder its revival. Several of those states are off track to meet those goals by 2017, but none is as far behind as Pennsylvania. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recently warned the state to begin using between \$6 million and \$8 million a year in federal grants to work toward the goals or lose the money. The state has contributed to the bay's progress. As Department of Environmental Protection Secretary John Quigley noted, the commonwealth has directed \$4 billion in loans, grants and appropriations to Chesapeake recovery projects since 1985. And Pennsylvania has been especially effective regarding reduced "point source" pollution from industrial operations and sewage treatment. Because of that, there has been a 25 percent phosphorous reduction, a 6 percent nitrogen reduction and 15 percent sediment reduction since 1985... The newly installed Wolf administration should note that, in addition to the bay-related Susquehanna issues, bass caught in the river recently have exhibited highly unusual cancerous lesions. It should more aggressively pursue the bay-related targets, which inevitably would produce

cleaner water to benefit Pennsylvania.

Blog: Chesapeake Bay Trust grant fuels pilot stormwater project in Edgewater

BALTIMORE SUN (Sunday) A local water quality watchdog group earned key financial backing this week in its effort to solve a bacteria problem plaguing community beaches throughout Anne Arundel County. The West/Rhode Riverkeeper organization was awarded a \$30,000 grant through the Green Streets, Green Jobs, Green Towns initiative by the Chesapeake Bay Trust and Environmental Protection Agency. The grant will fund a stormwater mitigation effort at the Holly Hill Harbor Community Park in Edgewater. The "green grants" are awarded annually to local governments and nonprofits to promote environmentally friendly projects throughout the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Of 43 applicants, 15 were selected this year. Grant recipients, announced in a ceremony in Baltimore on Tuesday, include a project for educational workshops in Prince George's County, installation of pervious streetscapes in Virginia and plantings to benefit the tree canopy in Baltimore City. "Adding green elements to projects has a lot of really positive benefits, certainly for stormwater but also for livability and economics and reduction of crime and increased happiness," said Jana Davis, executive director of the Chesapeake Bay Trust. "There's a lot of really positive community benefits to having green neighborhoods." The West/Rhode Riverkeeper group will put the grant toward the planning of a series of gravel wetlands to capture and treat stormwater in Holly Hill Harbor Park. Residents of Holly Hill Harbor — like those living near dozens of other community beaches in Anne Arundel County — are subject to constant advisories warning them against swimming. Bacteria found in stormwater runoff can present serious health risks to people and animals, and community beaches in Anne Arundel County are routinely closed after rain storms due to high levels of bacteria.

StreamWatch releases latest report

CHARLOTTESVILLE DAILY PROGRESS (Friday) Thursday morning, StreamWatch released its sixth report on the health of streams in the Rivanna River watershed. The report states that there has been a slight increase in overall stream health since the previous study. According to the report, which includes data collected from 2012 to 2014, 36 percent of the 50 tests sites were at or above the standards of the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality. While 64 percent of the sites did not meet state requirements, that number marks a decrease from last year's report. The sites are ranked by StreamWatch in four different ways — very good, good, fair or poor. The sites labeled as fair or poor do not meet Virginia's water quality standard for aquatic life. David Hannah, executive director of StreamWatch, said this report and the five previous ones show that area streams are not in good health. "We have averaged a 67 percent failure rate over the last 11 years in streams not passing the state standard for aquatic life," he said. "By any measure, I think that's not adequate, that we can do better and the community should do better — a better job protecting our water resources." StreamWatch, which was formed in 2003, is a nonprofit organization that monitors local water quality. It collects the data by visiting each site twice a year and gauges the health of the streams on the presence of aquatic invertebrates, such as worms, mayflies and beetles. A stream with good quality would have both a diverse group of samples and a presence of insects sensitive to pollution, such as mayflies, said Marilyn Smith, a member of the organization's Board of Directors and longtime volunteer. Hannah said this method of testing the overall health of a stream site is a good overall indicator of water quality.

Scientists work on solutions for Altavista's PCB-polluted pond

WSET-TV LYNCHBURG (Friday) Altavista, VA-- It's an issue the town of Altavista just can't seem to wash away. A toxic pollutant called PCB has been lingering in an emergency overflow pond for the waste water treatment plant for many years. Scientific researchers from out of state, and from Danville were following up on three experiments at the pond on Thursday. Scientists call the pond in Altavista the 6 -acre petri dish. It has been the subject of several experiments to get the toxic chemical, PCB, out. Nothing has worked yet, so they gathered at a workshop hosted by the EPA and talked about problems and possible solutions. "That was the goal of this workshop... to share information so we can all be on the same page moving forward," said Dr. Scott Lowman, a scientist at the Institute for Advanced Learning and Research. Moving forward means making mistakes and keep trying. Getting out of the lab and in the pond helps. "Now we can go back in the field and try again, this time we're much more knowledgeable," said Kevin Sowers, a scientist at the University of Maryland- Baltimore County. One idea uses a tree called a hybrid poplar to degrade the PCBs in its root system. Another is trying the same method but using switchgrass. A third is using naturally grown bacteria to hopefully clean the pond out. The workshop concluded that all three methods could work. "In the lab we consistently get about 80 percent elimination of PCB," Sowers said. Solutions are on the forefront of the town's agenda as they prepare to prove to the DEQ that they're working on the issue. "I believe these great minds... these scientists will get together and plot out a plan to present back to the town of how we should approach the research efforts," said Waverly Coggsdale, the town manager of Altavista. A major part of this is being able to find a solution that won't be too expensive for the town. So far solutions range from \$500,000 to \$15 million. ..

Wade-In shows 'wonderful' water quality improvement

CECIL WHIG ELK NECK — Water quality improvement, measured in inches, was witnessed by volunteers Saturday at Elk Neck State Park. They were able to wade into a depth of 26 inches at the Chesapeake Bay beach before losing sight of their sneakers. "This is wonderful," said Rupert Rossetti, chair of the Upper Western Shore Tributary Team and board member of the Octoraro Watershed Association, as he announced the official number. Rossetti led men, women and children into the water for Cecil County's 6th Annual Wade-In Saturday to measure water quality the way retired Maryland Sen. Bernie Fowler did 24 years ago with his "sneaker index." Last year's measurement came in at 22.5 inches for the record books. Sean McCandless, storm water and sediment inspector for Cecil County Department of Public Works, coordinated the event. "We try to improve this event each year," he said. The event has grown to include children's activities, food and music in addition to the educational aspects provided by organizations. Cecil County Director of Public Works Scott Flanigan made news at the event. He announced receipt of a \$74,628 grant from the Chesapeake Bay Trust to fund construction of storm water management facilities at North East Elementary and North East Middle schools. "This is a great example of partnerships," Flanigan said. Cecil County government will provide \$21,200 in matching funds and in-kind services for this project. "Once built, the project will be maintained by Cecil County Public Schools and will be incorporated into the schools' environmental education curriculum," Flanigan said. The schools currently have minimum storm water management features in place, Flanigan explained. The new project will follow an environmental site design to capture and treat water runoff from impervious surfaces around the schools. "Our goal is to remove sediment and pollutants and prevent them from flowing into the Chesapeake Bay," Flanigan said. A previous CBT grant funded design of this project.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

Commentary: Drillers big on conservation of water In their never-ending search for villains and scapegoats, environmental activists are blaming U.S. oil and gas companies for exacerbating water shortages in California and elsewhere, recklessly depleting water supplies to support the shale boom. The facts tell a different story: Shale drillers are among the most conservation-minded companies in our country - precisely because the water they use to free trapped oil and gas from underground geologic formations, in the process known as hydraulic fracturing (or "fracking"), is becoming expensive. So they've turned to conservation and recycling. After fracking, 10 percent to 50 percent of the water used in the process flows back up through the well. This is a resource, not a waste product. Because the value of water has doubled or tripled in some places, energy companies are conserving as much as possible, especially in areas that are just one dry season away from drought. If it seems almost absurd to imagine oil wildcatters conserving water, it becomes less so when you realize that water accounts for up to 25 percent of a fracking project's costs, with the typical oil or natural gas well requiring some three million gallons of water. Combining wise water use with recycling can save hundreds of thousands of dollars per well.

Commentary: Answer pope with global price on carbon Pope Francis has made it clear that all of us have a responsibility to be good stewards of this planet, and as such must address the challenge of climate change. Many frame this issue as capitalism vs. Christianity, as economic prosperity vs. morality. But it doesn't have to be one or the other. Just as capitalism has lifted millions out of poverty, it can also provide the answer to the climate challenge. Science tells us that Earth is warming and that greenhouse-gas emissions are the cause. Some dispute these assertions; others debate the extent of the impact. Yet the fact remains that there is some probability of damage to our human ecosystem, with varying levels of potential negative outcomes. The answer to this economic-environmental challenge is surprisingly simple: Harness the power of the market and create a global, uniform price on carbon. If we were to impose a revenue-neutral pollution fee on major greenhouse-gas emitters, we could use half of the proceeds to lower the U.S. corporate income tax rate to a more globally competitive level, and return the rest to households. These "carbon-funded tax cuts" eliminate any economic drag that higher energy prices would create, as the government would not be extracting any new revenue from the economy. By targeting half of the revenue to reducing our uncompetitive corporate tax rate, we enhance the competitiveness of U.S. companies in the global economy, stimulating growth and job creation.

Column: The chemical danger in child safety seats (Sunday) Motor vehicle accidents are the leading cause of death among children ages 1 to 9, according to the latest statistics from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. And strapping your child into a car seat has been shown to be effective protection, reducing the risk of death by at least 45 percent. Clearly, car seats are a must. But increasingly, health advocates are questioning whether flame retardants in the seats constitute a safety trade-off. They make the seats less flammable, but they also are toxic chemicals that have been linked to thyroid problems, learning and memory impairment, decreased fertility, behavioral changes, and cancer. The nonprofit Ecology Center, a Michigan environmental organization, recently completed the fifth in a series of studies since 2006, testing 377 car seats to see how many contain these chemicals. Testing 15 seats for the current report, it found that 11 - nearly three quarters - contained a more toxic version of the chemicals. Testers ranked the companies, as well, finding that the best car seats (at least when it comes to use of

flame retardants) were made by Britax and Clek, and the worst were made by Graco and Baby Trend.

DuPont spinoff Chemours faces costs of chemical damage (NJ) (Atomic bombs, leaded gasoline, Teflon: DuPont Co. built materials that powered the products defining American industrial and military might in the 20th century. Jobs have been scaled way back at old DuPont sites along the Delaware, Ohio, and other great rivers. But the plants remain home to caustic and cancer-causing byproducts, held back by pumps, pipes, and barriers, not to mention litigation and negotiations with local governments, community groups, and regulators. Who's going to manage these long-term threats, now that DuPont is spinning off old chemical units into a smaller new company, Chemours, on July 1? "DuPont and Chemours remain committed to continuing to fulfill all of their environmental and legal obligations in accordance with existing local, state, and federal regulatory guidelines," company spokesman Daniel A. Turner told me. In fact, Chemours is taking over many cleanup responsibilities from its parent company for an "indefinite" period, according to documents it has recently filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The "ultimate costs are difficult to accurately predict," Chemours added. Its long-term obligations are "uncapped." Chemours accounts for \$7 billion of DuPont's \$35 billion in yearly sales. The spinoff may end up owing billions more than it can pay, without DuPont's deeper pockets, Maggie Flanagan, spokeswoman for Parkersburg, W.Va.-based Keep Your Promises DuPont, a community activist group, told me. Chemours says it faces 2,400 asbestos-related lawsuits from ex-DuPont contractors, and 3,500 Ohio and West Virginia lawsuits alleging injury or disease from perfluorooctanoic acids (PFOAs) formerly used to make Teflon, Gore-Tex, and other useful polymers. PFOAs, a DuPont-backed doctors' panel found, have been linked to pregnancy problems, kidney and testicular cancers, thyroid disease, and high cholesterol. DuPont has pledged up to \$235 million to monitor 80,000 customers of West Virginia utilities for PFOA-related problems. That work is proceeding slowly, according to the company's own account... Closer to headquarters, the EPA says DuPont's 123-year-old, 1,455-acre Chambers Works complex, in Deepwater, Salem County, which New Jersey officials are touting as a future Chemours headquarters site, is contaminated with toxic polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), radioactive materials, and heavy chemicals. A 40-year-old pumping system sends 1.5 million gallons a day through a DuPont wastewater treatment plant at Deepwater; the treated water goes in the river. Volatile organic chemicals and PFOAs flow underground; EPA, Chemours, the Army Corps of Engineers and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection are investigating what else to do and how much it will cost. There are similar issues with benzene and PCBs at DuPont's 1,900-acre Repauno site in nearby Gibbstown, which remains part of DuPont. Federal agencies are investigating what needs to be done at the 1,445-acre site.

Unraveling mysteries of threatened red knot Somewhere in a remote part of Canada, antennae are likely picking up the signals of 100 shorebirds that just weeks ago were on the beaches of Delaware Bay, where they were caught with giant nets and fitted with tiny transmitters. The birds are robin-size creatures called red knots. After precipitous declines in their population on the bay - from about 100,000 birds in the 1990s to about 12,000 a few years ago - federal officials designated them as threatened in December. Researchers know that red knots have one of the longest migrations on the planet - from the tip of South America to their breeding grounds in the Arctic. They know some of the stopovers, such as Delaware Bay. But mysteries remain. The transmitters, called nanotags, and the gusher of data researchers hope to get from them, are expected to give an unprecedented view into the lives of the red knots - what routes they fly, where they go, how long they stay, and, quite possibly, why.

Climate Change Won't Lower Number of Winter Deaths, Study Claims (HealthDay News) -- Climate change won't reduce the number of people who die during winter, a new study suggests. Researchers used statistical models to examine the factors that contribute to the deaths of older people during winter. The model was based on people living in the United States and France who have access to warm living environments, the researchers said. The results suggest that cities with warmer winters have similar levels of winter deaths as cities with colder winters, according to the study.

PHILADELPHIA DAILY NEWS

Blog: Pope Francis, climate change...and America's mass murder epidemic Last week was a hard one to fully process for adult-ADD-addled news junkie like me. A momentous and arguably uplifting event -- Pope Francis' encyclical on climate change, a powerful document that folks may still be talking about in the year 2525, if Man (and Woman) are still alive -- was drowned out, at least in this country, by the sound of gunfire and the manifestation of raw hate that occurred in Charleston. (And who exactly was Rachel Dolezal again?) The tragedy of Charleston and its "Mother Bethel" church absolutely needs to stay on the front burner of the national conversation -- crossing the the hot wires of how we choose to remember America's racist history and how we struggle to cope with our violent present. But Francis' remarkable statement on the environment also demands a second reading -- one that makes it worth pondering whether the dark roots of America's addiction to oil and our epidemic of mass murders, in fact, deeply overlap. Here's how. In his encyclical, Pope Francis does the world a valuable service by acknowledging the science of global warming -- the same science that's accepted by more 98 percent of the world's climatologists yet denied by millions, many of them people of faith. But what's striking is that he doesn't just frame this problem in pure kilowatts, as a matter of energy efficiency. Instead, Francis is a spiritual leader who sees a spiritual sickness in a culture that can't even address the crisis -- a culture that venerates freedom but promotes isolation, of consumerist humans unable to appreciate a common good, let alone act on it.

PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE

Trade group asks Pennsylvania high court to intervene on drilling (Saturday) An oil and gas trade group that thinks the Department of Environmental Protection is overstepping its authority in how it issues drilling permits is asking the Pennsylvania Supreme Court to take up the matter. The Pennsylvania Independent Oil & Gas Association, based in Wexford, wants permission to intervene in a lawsuit that in December 2013 struck down certain parts of Act 13, the state's framework governing oil and gas development. The lawsuit was brought by several municipalities that were unhappy with how Act 13 tied their hands in regulating where wells were located. The Supreme Court, in agreeing with the plaintiffs, also invalidated a portion of Act 13 that governs how the DEP evaluates permits. Yet PIOGA contends the agency continues to rely on some of requirements in the struck down section, such as giving consideration to wells' effects on public resources and special species, in reviewing current well permit applications. That, PIOGA says, is illegal. The petition, filed on Friday, asks the court to acknowledge PIOGA as a stakeholder, which would then allow the group to present its arguments over DEP's actions. "PIOGA has tried two other times to intervene in this case and the courts have rejected them each time," said Jordan Yeager, a partner with Philadelphia-based Curtin & Heefner LLP who represented the townships in the case. "There is no legitimate reason for a third bite at the apple."

Letter: The Sierra Club wants to ban fracking The Post-Gazette's June 12 story and June 14

editorial on the American Medical Association's hydraulic fracturing-related resolution ("[AMA Blasts Secret Shale Records](#)" and "[Healthy Interest: The Public Must Know Fracking Solution Content](#)," respectively) failed to provide critical context and verifiable facts. First, consider the source — or as President Ronald Reagan said: "Trust, but verify." The lead advocate for the American Medical Association's resolution, Todd Sack, is an active member of the Sierra Club, which is running a national campaign aimed at banning shale development. Its Facebook page even boasts that "the Sierra Club is opposed to fracking, period." And a separate group praised Dr. Sack for his "instrumental work" in passing a similar "anti-fracking resolution" in Florida. These important facts were missing from the Post-Gazette's reporting. Additionally, and more important, Pennsylvania's heightened fracturing disclosure regulations — which were written with direct input from the Pennsylvania Environmental Council — are among the nation's most progressive. These common-sense regulations ensure that health care providers have all necessary information to effectively evaluate, diagnose and treat patients. To suggest otherwise demonstrates a fundamental lack of understanding of the law or a willful disregard of the facts. It's apparent the Sierra Club's Dr. Sack isn't interested in ensuring that shale development — which is a highly and well-regulated process — is made safer and more transparent. Our industry, however, cares deeply about our environment and the public health of our communities.

ERIE TIMES NEWS

[Pennsylvania Game Commission takes steps to limit bears in Erie County](#) A 1-year-old black bear that ventured into downtown North East on Monday was the first to be captured in Erie County this year.

WTF PUBLIC BROADCASTING HARRISBURG

[Hanover shares clean water with New Oxford](#) (Friday) Hanover -- Bulk trucks carrying clean water from Hanover Water Department and Gettysburg Municipal Authority will assist New Oxford Municipal Authority starting tomorrow and going until Monday, said Tom Beamer, facilities manager for New Oxford Municipal Authority. Almost 3,000 New Oxford customers have been under a water restriction since June 9, the day after the authority shut off water intake from the contaminated Slagle Run and Conewago Creek, Beamer said. That means customers are not allowed to water lawns, fill swimming pools or use water for other purposes outside of their homes. "This has never happened to this degree," Beamer said of New Oxford's water shortage. "Our records show it has never been this prolonged either." He was not sure how long the authority would have to depend on other water companies. New Oxford Municipal Authority will not be able to turn its own supply back on until it receives the OK from the Department of Environmental Protection. New Oxford has not yet received invoices for the clean water from Hanover or Gettysburg, Beamer said. New Oxford usually provides between 800,000 and 900,000 gallons of water to its customers each day, Beamer said. In addition to trucking in water from Gettysburg and Hanover, the authority has also relied on an emergency interconnect with York Water Company to make up for its shortage.

[Pennsylvania lags far behind other states in reducing water pollution](#) Harrisburg -- [A status report](#) on the Chesapeake Bay finds Pennsylvania has a lot of work to do if it's going to meet pollution reduction goals and avoid sanctions from the federal government. Of the 6 states plus Washington, DC in the Bay's watershed, Pennsylvania is the only lagging so far behind. The federal Environmental Protection Agency is flagging Pennsylvania for failing to hit goals in the agriculture and stormwater areas, on the way to deadlines in 20-17 and 20-25. To stay on track, farms would have to greatly reduce nitrogen pollution this year. Harry Campbell, Pennsylvania executive director for the Chesapeake Bay Foundation, says planting tree buffers or making

barnyard improvements aren't that expensive, and will make a big difference. "They involve just putting a fence alongside the stream, alternative water resources things that are little less intensive than digging up the street or putting in a greenroof, which is oftentimes highly engineered," he says. Campbell says state lawmakers need to start thinking about how to meet the goals. "It is there and it's growing there, and if it's not there, there are consequences for that. The federal government has established a list of backstops or consequences for not actually implementing this plan, and we want to avoid those at all costs," he adds. However, the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau, which is suing the EPA over pollution limits, says farmers are being asked to do too much, too quickly. Environmental officials also say stormwater is showing too much sediment, nitrogen and phosphorous. The EPA could take certain polluters or the state to court to require improvements if future goals aren't met. In a statement to WITF, state Department of Environmental Protection Secretary John Quigley says there is a "urgent need" for focus on the Chesapeake Bay. Quigley says farmers need to do the right thing for the Bay's health, and pledges enforcement actions when needed. He says Pennsylvania has made progress going back to 1985, but "clearly it is not enough".

LANCASTER NEWSPAPERS

Mayfly swarm: Good news for the Susquehanna River but only part of the picture (Saturday)

The recent suffocating swarm of mayflies that emerged from the Susquehanna River is a sign that the river is getting healthier, scientists say. But the mayflies, who thrive in fresh, clean water, don't tell the whole story of the river, which recently got a poor review from federal authorities, an official said. "It is a good sign but we have to look at the totality of everything," said Harry Campbell, executive director of the Pennsylvania office of the Chesapeake Bay Foundation. Clouds of mayflies swarmed the Veterans Memorial Bridge between Columbia and Wrightsville this week, causing motorcycle accidents, forcing its closure for two nights and prompting officials to turn off its lights, which were attracting the insects. Piles of dead mayflies up to 2 feet deep filled parts of the bridge after the emergency. The *hexagenia bilineata* is the particular species of mayfly that emerged, said John Wallace, a Millersville University biology professor and director of the MU Center for Environmental Sciences. It is one of three species of flies that scientists use to assess water quality, he said. "It means the river is healthier than it has been," said John Jackson, an entomologist who studies aquatic insects for a Chester County water research firm. "This is a good thing." The large emergence of mayflies benefits the entire ecological system of the river, said Jackson, who works for the Stroud Water Research Center in Avondale. Fish, bats and birds feed on them, and the flies enrich the food chain.

SCRANTON TIMES TRIBUNE

Commentary: Hazards upstream make their way downstream Once upon a time, "the facilities" were an outhouse 100 feet from the kitchen door. Time and population growth led to septic systems and eventually, to public wastewater treatment plants — and under-river pipes carrying products that don't mix well with drinking water. Upstream is where the quality of downstream water is determined. Upstream can be the residential lawn near a tributary flowing directly into a bay — or it can be hundreds of miles away, where a pipeline is proposed to cross under the Susquehanna River at Wilkes-Barre. Rivers do not respect state lines. In their flowing course, they pick up some of whatever they pass and carry it along, sharing it with towns and eddies they pass on their way to the sea. Along the Chesapeake Bay, a Dominion Energy compressed natural gas facility is undergoing a \$3.8 billion conversion from an import center to an export terminal. The facility has federal permission to export and contracts to sell more than 5 million metric tons of liquefied natural gas a year to Japan and India. Although Cove Point is expected to be the first export terminal to become operational, other export facilities are in planning or under construction along the mid-Atlantic. Providing gas to all of them is the task of new pipelines planned for construction in neighboring Pennsylvania. PennEast Pipeline Co. is among

many pipeline companies pressuring lawmakers, municipalities and residents to allow them to build pipelines. PennEast wants to build a 110-mile conduit to transport gas from the Pennsylvania interior — currently the main source of gas being produced from Marcellus Shale — to new markets. Other lines carry, or are proposed to carry, Marcellus gas from Ohio and West Virginia. The 36-inch Penn-East pipeline is to carry gas pressurized to 1,500 pounds per square inch. The proposed crossing is near the site of the Knox Mine Disaster, a 1959 cave-in near Pittston, that killed 12 miners when the roof of an under-river mine collapsed under the weight of the Susquehanna and its floor of water-soaked alluvial soil.

Editorial: Help revive Chesapeake (Saturday) From its headwaters near Cooperstown, New York, the Susquehanna River slowly grows as it meanders southward, draining more than 27,000 square miles and becoming the most important source of freshwater feeding the Chesapeake Bay. The Chesapeake, in turn, is the nation's largest estuary. It hosts 3,600 species of animals and plants, drains watersheds occupied by 17 million people, serves as a major fishery and provides untold recreational opportunities. Any improvement in Susquehanna River water quality that benefits the Chesapeake also benefits Pennsylvania, yet the state has fallen far from its pollution-reduction goals to help revive the bay. Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and New York all have committed to substantial reductions of nitrogen, phosphorous, toxic sediment and other materials that flow into the bay and hinder its revival. Several of those states are off track to meet those goals by 2017, but none is as far behind as Pennsylvania. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recently warned the state to begin using between \$6 million and \$8 million a year in federal grants to work toward the goals or lose the money. The state has contributed to the bay's progress. As Department of Environmental Protection Secretary John Quigley noted, the commonwealth has directed \$4 billion in loans, grants and appropriations to Chesapeake recovery projects since 1985. And Pennsylvania has been especially effective regarding reduced "point source" pollution from industrial operations and sewage treatment. Because of that, there has been a 25 percent phosphorous reduction, a 6 percent nitrogen reduction and 15 percent sediment reduction since 1985... The newly installed Wolf administration should note that, in addition to the bay-related Susquehanna issues, bass caught in the river recently have exhibited highly unusual cancerous lesions. It should more aggressively pursue the bay-related targets, which inevitably would produce cleaner water to benefit Pennsylvania.

WILKES-BARRE TIMES LEADER

Swimming banned at Hickory Run due to high bacteria levels (Friday) HICKORY RUN — A water sample test results showed a high level of bacteria, forcing the closing of Hickory Run State Park to swimmers. According to a news release issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, the lake at the park will remain closed until bacteria levels return to normal. Warning signs have been posted on the beach at the park. The park remains open for hiking, fishing, camping and other activities. Hickory Run State Park is located in Kidder and Forest townships in Carbon County.

ASSOCIATED PRESS (Pa.)

NWS Confirms 3 Tornadoes in Va. Late Thursday WAKEFIELD, Va. (AP) - The National Weather Service has confirmed three separate tornados in two Virginia counties near the Chesapeake Bay. The weather service office in Wakefield says the tornadoes touched down between 8:45 p.m. and shortly after 10 p.m. Thursday in Richmond and Lancaster counties. The region is known as the Northern Neck. Meteorologist Jon McGee says the twisters each were rated an EF0, the lowest-rated tornado with winds ranging from 65 mph to 85 mph. He said a survey team had not compiled a report yet on its findings but damage was limited to uprooted

trees and snapped limbs, with no structural damage.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON POST

GOP Catholics more convinced about climate change than other Republicans, research suggests (Friday) One of the biggest developments in years in the climate debate occurred Thursday, as the leader of over 1 billion global Catholics took a powerful stand in favor of strong climate action — and did so on behalf of the world's poor. In the U.S. context, the core question now becomes how this affects domestic political dynamics, especially while ...

State changes mosquito spraying notices (Friday) The same state system that lets Delawareans know about weather-related school closings is being expanded to include notification of where and when mosquito spraying will take place. It replaces the old email system that sent out statewide spray notifications and the older Listserv for spray notices from the Mosquito Control Section. The old and new systems don't interface, so Delawareans who want to receive notice of spraying need to sign up for the new Spray Zone Notification System announcements at de.gov/mosquitospray prior to July 15. People can get notification by specific area or statewide spraying. People will get notice of aerial insecticide applications for larval or adult mosquito control and planned truck-mounted fogging for adult mosquito control. The notices are delivered text, voice call and/or email.

Federal Eye: Looking for help after the federal employee hack? Prepare to spend a few hours on hold Customer service complaints are piling up about the private contractor the government hired to field inquiries from nervous federal employees whose personal information was hacked in the massive Chinese data breach. The wait to talk to someone at one of three call centers run by CSID typically runs an hour to three hours, say active and former employees, who are flooding their members of Congress with complaints. When we tried to get someone on the phone late Friday afternoon, a recorded message said the wait would be at least 90 minutes. The company's Web site, where the Office of Personnel Management is directing 4.2 million people to sign up for credit monitoring, identity theft insurance and other security protections, also crashes frequently, employees say. This is not how people already alarmed that their Social Security numbers, life insurance beneficiaries, military service records — and for many, details of their lives they handed over to apply for a security clearance — may be compromised say they had hoped the government would respond.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON NEWS JOURNAL

Drones help farmers minimize water, fertilizer use It came from above, hovering over the corn field, soaking up the light. It saw things the farmers couldn't: photosynthesis in the green leaves and heat radiating off arid soil. The UAV — unmanned aerial vehicle, commonly called a drone — is what researchers hope will pave the way for the future of agriculture. It's not from another planet or a war zone, it comes in peace to help solve the major problems farmers face while trying to feed a growing country. Photos of fields taken outside the visible spectrum give

researchers detailed insight into life's two biggest needs, nutrients and water, and guide how to waste less of both. It's called precision agriculture. At the University of Maryland Eastern Shore, Chris Hartman has been imaging fields from above for nearly a decade. After a hiatus in unmanned vehicle research because of federal regulations, he began experimenting with drones again last year. "At its heart, what we're doing in agriculture is trying to feed the population, given nutrient constraints, given runoff concerns, given constraints of water and soil, and needing to protect all those things," Hartman said. "What better way to use the technology than to assist in making that happen?" Farmers, of course, have surveyed their own fields for nutrient deficiencies and dry spots for years using their eyes and their guts, time-tested tools. "Farmers have really great intuition that way," Hartman said. "But that's not practical when you have hundreds of acres." And it's not practical when crops grow too high. Or when farmers get too busy. Some farm equipment can be outfitted with sensors to gauge how much fertilizer should be applied, but that also has limitations in its scope and maneuverability. Hartman, a licensed pilot, can position the eight-propellered drone at a precise point 100 meters above the ground and image an entire field in a matter of minutes. To determine where dry spots are they have been using a thermal camera, which picks up on poorly watered hot patches. Hartman can't speak to the success of the thermal camera yet, because it's new, but he can speak to the success of the near-infrared sensor. The image correlates with either the nitrogen status or the chlorophyll content of the crop, which tells him what areas need more fertilizer and which are doing well. Hartman then takes the near-infrared images and places them over a satellite image. The result is detailed, but not practical to use, so Hartman creates a map with roughly 400-square-foot plots to guide the application of fertilizer.

Glasgow company on cutting edge of industrial recycling Tom Embley is in the waste removal and recycling business. Just don't call him a garbage man. "People automatically think we handle post-consumer trash, but we're nowhere near that world," said the CEO of Precision AirConvey near Glasgow. "Everything we do is industrial and it's all about making the manufacturing process a little greener." Tucked in the back of the Pencader Corporate Center, Precision AirConvey designs and builds custom waste removal systems for companies in the food, consumer products, medical and pharmaceutical industries. Sold as add-ons to existing production lines, those systems vacuum up raw material left over from the manufacturing of flexible packaging and labels. The scrap is then chopped up before being reconditioned and returned to the production line or molded into compact cubes that reduces landfill waste. "It might be the film that's wrapped around the outside of your soda bottle or the aluminum lid on the top of your yogurt cup," Embley said. "Packaging is something no one thinks about, but it's a huge industry in the United States." Precision AirConvey's clients includes Fortune 500 companies like DuPont, 3M, Exxon Mobile, Glad, Dow, Proctor & Gamble and Velcro. This month, the company also signed a deal with Label Impressions, which bills itself as the world's first carbon-neutral, wind-powered label printing company. The California-based manufacturer says the waste removal systems designed Precision AirConvey (PAC) will prevent nearly 1.5 million square feet of raw material from going to waste a year, saving the company \$210,000 in the first 12 months alone. "We're very pleased and excited to see the impact the PAC system will have on reducing our carbon footprint, as well as supporting the financial health of our company," said Jeff Salisbury, president of Label Impressions. Manufacturers have been using various systems to recover leftover materials for decades.

Editorial: Will the pope's challenge change us? Pope Francis got the world's attention last week with his message on the environment, an "ecological manifesto" some observers called it. "Laudato Si" blamed "unfettered greed" for pollution, global warming and sea-level rise. In the name of the poor, the helpless and the very planet itself, the pope called on the governments, corporations and the peoples of the world to put limits on fossil fuels and greenhouse gases.

The pope's argument that we should approach the issue as a moral imperative framed it perfectly and his message fits in with the Catholic Church's teachings. What will be interesting to watch is the unfolding reaction to the encyclical and its message? It will be especially interesting to follow the reactions among conservative Catholics and liberal secularists in this country. Why? Because the pope's message is a challenge to both groups. He challenges the right to recognize the prevailing scientific findings on climate change and to act on them. The conservatives often have demanded obedience to the church's teachings on issues such as same-sex marriage. What will they do now? He challenges the left to recognize a continuum of life throughout the plan. A major New York Times article, for example, heaped praise on the pope for his teaching about fossil fuels, but ignored his argument against abortion...Pope Francis has done the world a service. His message is simple, yet demanding. It is far more challenging than either his critics or his supporters would have everyone believe. This is a debate changer.

Commentary: Pope's climate thinking is outdated Pope Francis' encyclical letter on "care for our common home" reflects the thoughts of an extraordinary person on some of the most important issues of our time. Without showing disrespect toward the pope or his followers, it is important to recognize the letter's shortcomings and unintended consequences. Pope Francis says, "The earth, our home, is beginning to look more and more like an immense pile of filth." This is contradicted by extensive data on water and air quality, public health, lengthening life spans, and decreases in worldwide hunger and poverty. The past decades have seen dramatic successes in improving the environment in the U.S. as well as billions of people lifted from poverty and hunger by free trade, cheap and reliable energy, and yes, by capitalism. The pope says the only way to address the possible problem of climate change is for carbon dioxide emissions to be "drastically reduced." But this is outdated thinking. Scientists, economists and even the United Nations agree that adaptation to future climate change, rather than expensive and futile efforts to control climate by reducing emissions, is more likely to have a discernible positive effect on public health and safety. The pope's letter will have a profound and tragic unintended consequences if it leads to passage of laws and international treaties that raise the cost of, and reduce access to, fossil fuels. Such laws already pose serious hardships on the very people the pope says he hopes to help: the poor and the elderly, the sick, and vulnerable populations in all countries, but especially in Third World countries.

DELAWARE CAPE GAZETTE

Time is key to Prime Hook restoration Nature's clock is ticking. The fate of one of the Cape Region's natural wonders hinges on whether tiny spartina grass plugs and seeds will take root on a moonscape mud flat. It took seven years for saltwater intrusion and storms to destroy thousands of acres of Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge marsh. Refuge officials are optimistic that one of the largest marsh restoration projects ever attempted on the East Coast will take hold in much less time to set the stage for nature to heal itself. This spring – as a test run – more than 260,000 spartina plugs were hand planted over 13 acres, and they are thriving. Al Rizzo, project leader for the Coastal Delaware National Wildlife Refuge Complex, calls the small victory proof of concept. "It's showing some recovery," he said. Besides the initial plantings, the project – set to begin in mid-June – includes digging water channels and restoring the beach. Over the past seven years, a series of storms – including Hurricane Sandy in 2012 – opened four breaches along the protective beach shoreline in the northern section of the refuge. The breaches allowed free flow of saltwater from Delaware Bay, setting off a chain reaction of devastation destroying one of four refuge impoundments and damaging another. Thousands of acres of what used to be freshwater marsh have been changed to open water, drowning out marsh plants.

Markell proclaims June 20 'American Eagle Day' Gov. Jack Markell has proclaimed Saturday, June 20, as “American Eagle Day” in Delaware, concurrent with a national day of celebrating the bald eagle as emblematic of American freedom and independence, and for its dramatic recovery starting in the late 20th century from the brink of extinction. The eagle’s comeback, Markell noted in his proclamation of American Eagle Day in Delaware, “was largely accomplished due to the vigilant efforts of numerous caring agencies, corporations, organizations and citizens.” The governor asked Delawareans to celebrate American Eagle Day by reflecting on the bald eagle’s symbolism and survival, especially as they resonate in the First State, where the bald eagle’s recovery has become part of one of the East Coast’s most remarkable wildlife conservation success stories. “The bald eagle’s recovery is a conservation success story resulting from government, conservation organization and public commitment and stewardship - and adds a welcome sense of wildness to the Delaware outdoor experience,” said DNREC Division of Fish & Wildlife Director David Saveikis. As recently as 25 years ago, spotting a bald eagle in Delaware was a rare event. In 1987, the Division of Fish & Wildlife monitored just four nests in the state. Though two of those four nests failed, the remaining two produced four chicks - the start of the eagle’s flight back to what appears to be enduring prosperity in Delaware. During the 2015 nesting season, Fish & Wildlife biologists documented 69 bald eagle pairs with approximately 85 chicks. The nonprofit American Eagle Foundation, which sponsors the American Eagle Day celebration, notes that “For over 230 years, the bald eagle has served as the living symbol of all that America stands for: freedom, courage, strength, spirit, independence and excellence” and that “on June 20th, 1782, this nation’s founding fathers placed this majestic creature, which is unique to North America, at the center of the Great Seal of the United States.”

Reducing environmental impact continues around Lewes Boat Ramp A project aimed at lessening environmental impacts, including erosion at the Lewes Public Boat Ramp, and which partners DNREC’s Divisions of Fish & Wildlife and Watershed Stewardship with the Center for the Inland Bays is making improvements to the Lewes-Rehoboth Canal shoreline, the boat ramp parking lot and the neighboring DNREC Shoreline & Waterway Management facility on Pilottown Road. The first phase of the ongoing project began last summer when turf grass that required weekly mowing was replaced with native grass and shrubs in vegetated storm water ditches and basins at the boat ramp. “These grasses take a few years to establish and right now, in their second year, they may look unruly,” said Rob Gano, Division of Fish & Wildlife regional manager. “Until they become established, we encourage the public to please be patient and excuse the unkempt look, and to step carefully to avoid trampling the native grass plugs.” Division of Fish & Wildlife construction crews installed two environmentally-friendly crosswalks across the grassed areas to reduce erosion from foot traffic. Boaters can now use these walkways to access their vehicles when launching and retrieving their vessels. In addition, the site’s shoreline was improved with native marsh grasses and oyster castles that can be seen from the Lewes-Rehoboth Canal at low tide between openings in the shoreline’s rock sill. Creating these living shorelines by employing natural materials to stabilize shorelines from erosion, helps maintain and restore coastal areas in a more natural way, Gano said, while the living shorelines also provide habitat for coastal species.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON GAZETTE

Without forced-pooling law, WV gas industry sues landowners to gain access WEST UNION — When Lorena Krafft received the court summons in 2013, she didn’t quite

understand what was happening. Months before, she had received a letter and a draft lease from Antero Resources asking her to sign over a portion of minerals she owns in Harrison County so the company could drill. She ignored that letter and the string of calls that followed. She told the company to consult with her attorney. It wasn't that Krafft, a resident of Ohio, was opposed to drilling. She had been willing to lease the 15 pieces of property she inherited from her mother in Doddridge and Harrison counties. The problem was that her interactions with Antero had soured because of disagreements over the location of a gas-compressor station and the cutting of trees on land she owns in Doddridge. She wanted those issues resolved before she would sign a lease with the company. Instead of bringing the company to the negotiation table, though, Krafft's refusal to sign prompted Antero to file a lawsuit in Harrison County Circuit Court seeking to end her ownership in the tract of minerals. Without Krafft's signature on a lease, the entire Marcellus Shale well that would be drilled through nearly 14 properties could be put on hold, delaying profits for Antero and the other property owners, who already had signed over their mineral rights. Krafft's case is just one example of how the oil and gas industry has turned to West Virginia's court system in the absence of a pooling law to force mineral owners to either sign leases or sell their property. In county courthouses throughout the north-central part of the state, gas companies have filed what are known as partition lawsuits, seeking court-ordered buyouts of partial mineral owners who have yet to sign a lease. In Doddridge and Harrison counties alone, Antero, one of the region's largest gas producers, has filed nearly two-dozen lawsuits over the past two years. Lawyers who have worked on similar cases in the state say the lawsuits also have been used by other companies, like EQT Corp., in the state's other Marcellus gas-producing counties... "We're tired of it. We are tired of the expense. We're disillusioned with our legal system because the cost is outrageous. From attorney fees to court fees, the amount of money that is involved is way beyond our imagination," she said. "You get the feeling they are just waiting for us to run out of money, to get tired and give up. But what do you do? You have this much money invested already."

Commentary: Pope Francis should visit WV coalfields On June 18, Pope Francis issued a call for major changes in our lifestyles and our energy consumption as part of a worldwide effort to combat climate change. Francis based his call on the duty of man to act as good stewards towards God's creation. I agree with the pope that mankind has a duty to act as good stewards of this world God has entrusted to our keeping. And I feel many aspects of today's modern America indicate that we have, as best as we can with human frailty, been good stewards. I would point to the fact that the modern industrial economy has created the greatest standards of living the world has ever known. Today, we have fewer people working in agriculture than at any time in the history of the world, but more than enough food to feed the planet. We have conquered diseases, alleviated poverty from much of the world and we have increased human life spans exponentially. There are many reasons for these improvements, but none, perhaps as vivid, as the electrification of parts of our world, which came most successfully with the continued and improved use of fossil fuels. I am concerned the pope does not acknowledge that with his challenge to all of us to improve the way we use the indigenous resources our Lord has blessed us with in this world. In other examples of progressive stewardship, we have some of the most verdant and healthy forests in the world, our streams and air

are cleaner today than they were 50, 75 or 100 years ago. And this is in spite of having more than 6 billion people on this earth. I absolutely agree that we all need to do everything possible to alleviate poverty and the suffering that accompanies it. In my mind, that is doing everything we can to ensure that everyone who can physically work has a job, as opposed to advocating policies that put skilled, professional coal miners out of work. I wish Pope Francis would have traveled to Logan, Mingo or any of our other West Virginia counties where miners have been put out of work because of the uncertainty created by policies that mandate impossible requirements that reach beyond today's technology. The suffering of that unemployment is vivid, stark and extremely concerning.

Blog: Even the Pope can't break coal's grip on W.Va. (Friday) It's obviously no secret that most West Virginia leaders would just rather not talk about global warming and the coal industry's role in the climate crisis. But you would have thought that maybe ... just maybe, hearing more than a few words from the Pope on these matters would make the usual suspects be quiet and listen. Doesn't look like it. Take the statement issued by West Virginia Coal Association President Bill Raney:... *There are many reasons for these improvements, but none, perhaps as vivid, as the electrification of parts of our world, which came most successfully with the continued and improved use of fossil fuels. I am concerned the Pope does not acknowledge that with his challenge to all of us to improve the way we use the indigenous resources our Lord has blessed us with in this world ... I wish Pope Francis would have traveled to Logan, Mingo or any of our other West Virginia counties where miners have been put out of work because of the uncertainty created by policies that mandate impossible requirements that reach beyond today's technology. The suffering of that unemployment is vivid, stark and extremely concerning.* It's times like this that you have to wonder if West Virginians really understand the world, or the context of their complaints about the downturn of the coal industry and its economic implications. In his new "On Care for Our Common Home," Pope Francis actually has a lot to say about poverty. But he's not talking about whether folks can make the payments on their big pickup truck. And what he has to say is important for anyone who really wants to understand the context of this global problem and the path to finding real solutions.

CHARLESTON DAILY MAIL

Commentary: The EPA vs. West Virginia minorities With the Obama administration only two months away from releasing its so-called "Clean Power Plan," much debate has focused on the supposed benefits of cutting U.S. greenhouse gas emissions over the next 15 years. Lost amid the rhetoric, however, is the economic hardship it will impose on millions of working families—especially the 90,000 blacks and Hispanics living in West Virginia. That's the finding from a new study commissioned by my organization, the National Black Chamber of Commerce. In summary, this regulation will leave minority communities with disproportionately fewer jobs, lower incomes, and higher poverty than whites. Thus while the administration calls its regulation a "justice issue" for minorities, its actual effects will amount to a severe injustice—and state lawmakers should act before it's too late. It's important to understand why the impact will be so severe. For one, the regulation — which is enforced by the Environmental Protection Agency — will shutter much of our existing energy grid. The new facilities will

necessarily cost more, and also rely on more expensive energy sources. Our study estimates this transformation will increase annual electricity costs by \$565 billion in the coming years. Ultimately, these higher costs will be passed onto families in the form of higher electricity bills and higher prices at every store. This is especially harmful to blacks and Hispanics. Right now, blacks spend 50 percent more of their family incomes on utilities than whites, while Hispanics spend 10 percent more. This regulation will exacerbate these disparities, increasing the energy burden on both blacks and Hispanics by around 35 percent. Then there's the matter of lost income and lost jobs... These are common sense and simple solutions that could prevent the impending burdens facing millions of black and Hispanic families: fewer jobs, lower incomes, higher costs, and more poverty. West Virginia lawmakers should do everything in their power to prevent that from happening.

HUNTINGTON HERALD DISPATCH

Large crowd gathers for Black King Coal (Friday) HUNTINGTON - The threat of rain didn't scare away a large crowd for Pullman Square's fourth concert in its summer concert series. Appalachian soul and blues band Black King Coal took the stage Thursday for some "dancin' feet, hipshakin', hand clappin', sweatin'," the band's favorite things, according to Facebook. The concert series continues every Thursday through August, with the exception of July 2. Up next on June 25 is local classic rock group the Oakwood Road Band, comprised of seven local musicians. The shows start at 7 p.m. and continue until 10 p.m. The concerts are free. Coolers are not allowed.

WHEELING INTELLIGENCER

Water Plant's Opening on Tap Should start serving customers this week. WHEELING - Wheeling residents should be getting water from the city's new \$35 million treatment plant in Warwood when they turn on their faucets this week, according to city officials. The city should be ready to switch over either Tuesday or Wednesday, Public Works Director Russell Jebbia said. That will mark the end for the 91-year old treatment plant located a short distance away from the new facility at Richland Avenue and Osage Lane. Work is about a month ahead of schedule. Ground was broken on the new plant on July 24, 2013, and construction was expected to take two years. The new plant is treating water now, City Manager Robert Herron said, but it's being discharged into the Ohio River instead of being pumped into the system. Herron said a test period is required before the city can send water from the new plant to customers. Jebbia said the water that's flowing into the river is dechlorinated, despite a noticeable odor of chlorine near the new plant. The smell should go away once the facility is hooked into the water system, he said. Demolition of the old plant, which opened in 1924, will begin three weeks to a month after the switchover, according to Herron. "In the event there's an issue at the new plant, the old plant will still be available," he said. The project cost includes about \$30.5 million for the plant building and \$4.7 million for a new membrane filtration system that will replace the sand filtration method employed at the old facility. Bonds for the project are being repaid through a 53.1-percent water rate increase that went into effect in May 2013.

ASSOCIATED PRESS (W. Va.)

W.Va. state parks launch new marketing campaign (Friday) SOUTH CHARLESTON, W.Va. (AP) - West Virginia's state parks have launched a new marketing campaign based on the slogan, "Memories Happen Here." Officials say the campaign is running statewide through a partnership with the West Virginia Broadcaster's Association. The goal is to emphasize the

abundance of activities and increase visitation to 49 areas that make up West Virginia's state park system. The campaign is using print ads, TV commercials, radio spots and social media.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE SUN

Blog: Chesapeake Bay Trust grant fuels pilot stormwater project in Edgewater (Sunday) A local water quality watchdog group earned key financial backing this week in its effort to solve a bacteria problem plaguing community beaches throughout Anne Arundel County. The West/Rhode Riverkeeper organization was awarded a \$30,000 grant through the Green Streets, Green Jobs, Green Towns initiative by the Chesapeake Bay Trust and Environmental Protection Agency. The grant will fund a stormwater mitigation effort at the Holly Hill Harbor Community Park in Edgewater. The "green grants" are awarded annually to local governments and nonprofits to promote environmentally friendly projects throughout the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Of 43 applicants, 15 were selected this year. Grant recipients, announced in a ceremony in Baltimore on Tuesday, include a project for educational workshops in Prince George's County, installation of pervious streetscapes in Virginia and plantings to benefit the tree canopy in Baltimore City. "Adding green elements to projects has a lot of really positive benefits, certainly for stormwater but also for livability and economics and reduction of crime and increased happiness," said Jana Davis, executive director of the Chesapeake Bay Trust. "There's a lot of really positive community benefits to having green neighborhoods." The West/Rhode Riverkeeper group will put the grant toward the planning of a series of gravel wetlands to capture and treat stormwater in Holly Hill Harbor Park. Residents of Holly Hill Harbor — like those living near dozens of other community beaches in Anne Arundel County — are subject to constant advisories warning them against swimming. Bacteria found in stormwater runoff can present serious health risks to people and animals, and community beaches in Anne Arundel County are routinely closed after rain storms due to high levels of bacteria.

Offshore wind project planning gets under way The energy of offshore wind is beginning to be felt in Maryland long before any of the giant turbines have been planted off the coast.

Letter: Wynn wrong about EPA rules, the economy and electoral politics Albert R. Wynn's recent commentary on the economy notes his experience as a former member of Congress but inexcusably fails to mention that he is currently a lobbyist for industry at a major Washington law firm ("Is Obama overly ambitious on ozone regulations?" June 15). Mr. Wynn's column is carefully written to sound balanced, but anyone familiar with the environmental law regulatory system will know that his thesis that President Barack Obama should go slow to avoid weakening the economy before the 2016 elections is nonsense. Nothing Mr. Obama's EPA does between now and the 2016 elections can possibly affect the economy before the election. The EPA ozone rule Mr. Wynn discusses will just set an air quality target, after which the states will have a year or more to adopt binding regulations to achieve that target. Typically the process takes several years. That is why there can be no effect on the economy this year or next that could hurt the Democrats' electoral chances in 2016. Moreover, though Mr. Wynn notes the EPA's estimate of the costs, he fails to mention the agency's calculation of the greater economic and health benefits that will result. In short, his comments are a propaganda piece by a paid lobbyist without identifying it as such.

Letter: Cleaning up the Bay (Friday) I was pleased to read that the EPA finds Maryland is

making progress toward our clean water goals for the Chesapeake Bay and that we're on course to reduce phosphorus pollution ("EPA finds Maryland mostly on track in Bay cleanup, but Pennsylvania lagging badly," June 12). But this news shouldn't be interpreted as an opportunity to slow our pace. In the next few years, our pollution limits will become more stringent, and there are key programs we need to implement if we want to stay on track. Maryland residents and our elected officials should play close attention to EPA's warnings that, based on U.S. Geological Survey water samples, "excess manure and fertilizer are causing worsening trends on the Eastern Shore" and that our state should consider "additional actions" to reduce agricultural pollution in the years ahead. This underscores how critical it is to stop excess manure from saturating farm fields and contaminating nearby streams and rivers. The state's newly implemented Phosphorus Management Tool will play a crucial role in mitigating pollution from the 200,000 tons of excess manure generated by the chickens owned by the four major poultry companies on Delmarva. Unfortunately, industrial scale poultry production is expanding on the Lower Eastern Shore. There are pending permit applications for CAFOs (Confined Animal Feeding Operations) that could add another 17 million chickens and the huge burden of additional manure pollution that taxpayers and farmers will have to clean up.

ANNAPOLIS CAPITAL GAZETTE

Editorial: Annapolis needs to look ahead - and act (Sunday) The first responsibility of the residents of any community is to take what they were given and pass on something better to those who come after them. And this can't be done by trying to resist all change, an idea that is nearly always a guarantee of disaster. Change is inevitable. The only question for Annapolis, as for every community, is whether it handles change intelligently or lets itself get run over by it. We're hoping the four-day series we kick off today, "Visions of Annapolis," provides a framework for considering this all-important question, as least as far as downtown Annapolis — the city's historic heart — is concerned. And we hope it intensifies and clarifies the ongoing discussion. For while you can argue that Annapolis has already had more than enough plans, studies and projections, few of the well-intentioned recommendations have been implemented, or are even on track to be implemented. Meanwhile, the water is rising, both figuratively — in the rising rents and rising tide of competition straining downtown business owners — and literally — in the inexorable increase of nuisance flooding that the city is still studying how to combat. The series is timed to coincide with a milestone in local history: Tuesday's 50th anniversary of the designation of the historic core of Annapolis as a National Historic Landmark District. But while the preservation decisions of the 1960s represented overdue recognition of the value of the city's Colonial heritage — culturally and economically — they didn't relieve city officials of the obligation to look ahead. Annapolis isn't a museum like Williamsburg, Virginia. It's a living community facing a much tougher problem: How to balance past and future.

CECIL WHIG

Wade-In shows 'wonderful' water quality improvement ELK NECK — Water quality improvement, measured in inches, was witnessed by volunteers Saturday at Elk Neck State Park. They were able to wade into a depth of 26 inches at the Chesapeake Bay beach before losing sight of their sneakers. "This is wonderful," said Rupert Rossetti, chair of the Upper Western Shore Tributary Team and board member of the Octoraro Watershed Association, as he announced the official number. Rossetti led men, women and children into the water for Cecil County's 6th Annual Wade-In Saturday to measure water quality the way retired Maryland Sen. Bernie Fowler did 24 years ago with his "sneaker index." Last year's measurement came in at 22.5 inches for the record books. Sean McCandless, storm water and sediment inspector for Cecil County Department of Public Works, coordinated the event. "We try to improve this event each year," he said. The event has grown to include children's activities, food and music in addition to the educational aspects provided by organizations. Cecil County Director of Public

Works Scott Flanigan made news at the event. He announced receipt of a \$74,628 grant from the Chesapeake Bay Trust to fund construction of storm water management facilities at North East Elementary and North East Middle schools. "This is a great example of partnerships," Flanigan said. Cecil County government will provide \$21,200 in matching funds and in-kind services for this project. "Once built, the project will be maintained by Cecil County Public Schools and will be incorporated into the schools' environmental education curriculum," Flanigan said. The schools currently have minimum storm water management features in place, Flanigan explained. The new project will follow an environmental site design to capture and treat water runoff from impervious surfaces around the schools. "Our goal is to remove sediment and pollutants and prevent them from flowing into the Chesapeake Bay," Flanigan said. A previous CBT grant funded design of this project.

CHESAPEAKE BAY JOURNAL

Message from the Alliance: Clean drinking water unites efforts of watershed groups, suppliers

The health of the Chesapeake Bay and healthy drinking water are as connected as the creeks, streams and rivers that flow through our 64,000-square-mile Bay watershed. What's good for clean water in our local waterways is good for the Bay — and for our public water supply. Increasingly, environmental conservation groups, like the Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay, are looking for opportunities to develop partnerships with public water suppliers as an effective way to help restore clean water for drinking, fishing and swimming throughout the watershed. This is a bit of a shift. In the past, we worked on the swimmable, fishable parts of the Clean Water Act but left the drinkable part to a different set of professionals. As an example of that shift, the Alliance, the Octoraro Watershed Association, Chester Water Authority and other organizations in south-central Pennsylvania are seeking funds for projects that would both lower sediment and nutrient pollution to the Bay and lower nitrate concentrations in the Octoraro Reservoir, a drinking water source for 250,000 customers. Specifically, the partnership is looking for funding for a project that strategically focuses on agricultural best management practices on farms within a critical source-water protection area of the Octoraro watershed. The OWA has been conducting one-on-one outreach to the Plain Sect community that manages 70 percent of the agricultural land in the Octoraro watershed. The organization has worked with Amish liaisons to visit more than 600 farms since 2001, which has resulted in many conservation practices being installed. Most recently, the association has been successful in writing 100 new conservation plans for Amish farms in the Critical Source Water Protection Area... We all benefit when we use our expertise to form partnerships to provide clean water for people, fish, wildlife habitat and industry. For this reason, the Alliance is focused on building relationships to simultaneously protect source water and the Bay. Together, we will get the job done better and faster than we can alone.

EASTON STAR DEMOCRAT

Federal funds awarded for Sudlersville/Barclay waste water plant (Friday) WASHINGTON — U.S. Sens. Ben Cardin and Barbara A. Mikulski, both D-Md., have announced the U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development has awarded \$4.739 million in grants and loans to Queen Anne's and Talbot counties for water and waste-disposal projects and pre-development planning purposes._

Talbot, QA's counties awarded water, wastewater grants EASTON — Talbot and Queen Anne's counties have been awarded a total of nearly \$4.7 million in grants and loans from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development for water and waste-disposal projects.

VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE DAILY PROGRESS

StreamWatch releases latest report (Friday) Thursday morning, StreamWatch released its sixth report on the health of streams in the Rivanna River watershed. The report states that there has been a slight increase in overall stream health since the previous study. According to the report, which includes data collected from 2012 to 2014, 36 percent of the 50 tests sites were at or above the standards of the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality. While 64 percent of the sites did not meet state requirements, that number marks a decrease from last year's report. The sites are ranked by StreamWatch in four different ways — very good, good, fair or poor. The sites labeled as fair or poor do not meet Virginia's water quality standard for aquatic life. David Hannah, executive director of StreamWatch, said this report and the five previous ones show that area streams are not in good health. "We have averaged a 67 percent failure rate over the last 11 years in streams not passing the state standard for aquatic life," he said. "By any measure, I think that's not adequate, that we can do better and the community should do better — a better job protecting our water resources." StreamWatch, which was formed in 2003, is a nonprofit organization that monitors local water quality. It collects the data by visiting each site twice a year and gauges the health of the streams on the presence of aquatic invertebrates, such as worms, mayflies and beetles. A stream with good quality would have both a diverse group of samples and a presence of insects sensitive to pollution, such as mayflies, said Marilyn Smith, a member of the organization's Board of Directors and longtime volunteer. Hannah said this method of testing the overall health of a stream site is a good overall indicator of water quality.

Commentary: The value of managing land for wildlife About a year ago, I was astonished to read that two Northern bobwhite quail were spotted in an Albemarle County backyard. Although once a common harbinger of spring, loudly calling its name in the countryside, the bobwhite has now become a symbol of a yesteryear when seasons were identified by nature rather than a calendar. The bobwhite has long been losing ground throughout Virginia and other states as its habitat (fields grown tall with native warm-season grasses and wildflowers) has been displaced by development. Other pressures include changes in agricultural practices; tax laws that discourage conservation; and society's insistence upon a manicured (sterile) look, even in the country. Obviously, it's impossible for quail to remain when houses or stores take the place of plants in a field. But non-farming landowners could be encouraged to manage their land so that it helps wildlife instead of harming it. Local tax law simply needs to be changed so that people aren't required to own more than 20 acres to qualify for the "open space" (conservation) tax break. Current tax law encourages unnecessary cutting on parcels of fewer than 20 acres because people wanting the tax break must get their land cut for hay. This results in unnecessary wildlife losses. Fawns are commonly pulled into the cutting blades, bird nests containing eggs or chicks are destroyed, and slowly moving ground critters such as box turtles are run over. And then there are the insects, spiders and other creatures, such as snails (inaccurately known as "pests"), that are also killed. Without these life forms, the environment is incapable of functioning at its best for our benefit. The message from government officials is that a field grown tall with plants that support wildlife and proper environmental functioning isn't worth the special consideration given to overworked land where cattle or horses and tractors compact the soil, resulting in runoff harmful to the Chesapeake Bay. It's frightening that so few people understand the true significance of natural areas to human lives. Efforts to maintain such areas benefit all of us because we absolutely require the services provided by the wild animals that have always existed in our midst until current times. Think of these creatures as the workforce that makes possible the oxygen we need to breathe, the high-quality and safe food

we need to eat, and the clean water we need to drink and in which to bathe.

WSET-TV LYNCHBURG

Scientists work on solutions for Altavista's PCB-polluted pond (Friday) Altavista, VA-- It's an issue the town of Altavista just can't seem to wash away. A toxic pollutant called PCB has been lingering in an emergency overflow pond for the waste water treatment plant for many years. Scientific researchers from out of state, and from Danville were following up on three experiments at the pond on Thursday. Scientists call the pond in Altavista the 6 -acre petri dish. It has been the subject of several experiments to get the toxic chemical, PCB, out. Nothing has worked yet, so they gathered at a workshop hosted by the EPA and talked about problems and possible solutions. "That was the goal of this workshop... to share information so we can all be on the same page moving forward," said Dr. Scott Lowman, a scientist at the Institute for Advanced Learning and Research. Moving forward means making mistakes and keep trying. Getting out of the lab and in the pond helps. "Now we can go back in the field and try again, this time we're much more knowledgeable," said Kevin Sowers, a scientist at the University of Maryland- Baltimore County. One idea uses a tree called a hybrid poplar to degrade the PCBs in its root system. Another is trying the same method but using switchgrass. A third is using naturally grown bacteria to hopefully clean the pond out. The workshop concluded that all three methods could work. "In the lab we consistently get about 80 percent elimination of PCB," Sowers said. Solutions are on the forefront of the town's agenda as they prepare to prove to the DEQ that they're working on the issue. "I believe these great minds... these scientists will get together and plot out a plan to present back to the town of how we should approach the research efforts," said Waverly Coggsdale, the town manager of Altavista. A major part of this is being able to find a solution that won't be too expensive for the town. So far solutions range from \$500,000 to \$15 million.

MISCELLANEOUS

EPA MID-ATLANTIC HEALTHY WATERS BLOG

White House Seeks Help of Mayors to Build Support for Clean Power Plan The Obama administration is looking to U.S. mayors, who are doing much of the front-line work on climate change issues, to support the fight for the president's Clean Power Plan, a White House adviser tells the U.S. Conference of Mayors in San Francisco. Rogan Patel, deputy director of intergovernmental affairs at the White House, delivers the administration's pitch to mayors for their help in the political heavy lifting on the climate action plan. He tells the mayors, "The crown jewel of the president's clean air plan is going to be around the Clean Power Plan."

O'Malley Climate Plan Seen Prodding Clinton Toward Greater Specifics Former Maryland Gov. O'Malley says making the U.S. run entirely on clean energy by 2050 would be a top priority if he is elected president, and environmental advocates say they are optimistic his climate platform would push Democratic frontrunner Hillary Clinton to get more specific about how she would address the problem. In a white paper, O'Malley says he would take a series of executive actions to build on the Obama administration's Climate Action Plan, including ordering the EPA to develop greenhouse gas regulations for other large emitters beyond power plants

Second Set of Truck Standards Seen Curbing 1 Billion Tons of Emissions

The EPA's second phase of greenhouse gas standards for medium- and heavy-duty trucks could reduce emissions by as much as 1 billion tons over the lives of regulated vehicles as the proposal pushes manufacturers to consider further efficiency improvements. The proposed rules, issued jointly with new corporate average fuel economy standards from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, could reduce fuel consumption by tractor trailers by as much as 24 percent, the EPA projects. The rules would press engine and vehicle manufacturers to pursue additional technological and aerodynamic improvements for engines, trucks and trailers to improve performance.

Collins Urges EPA to Credit States for Action Already Taken to Cut Carbon The EPA should reconsider its proposal to use 2012 as the baseline year from which states would be required to cut carbon pollution from their power sector because that would essentially discriminate against early adopters that have already made significant emissions cuts, Sen. Collins says in a letter to the EPA. The Maine senator urges the EPA "to tap into the experience of states, such as Maine, that have been national leaders in carbon emission reductions."

House Schedules Vote on Bill to Revamp Chemical Safety Regulation The House is scheduled to vote June 23 on legislation to revamp the nation's toxic chemicals safety law, House Majority Leader McCarthy says. In separate action, the House Rules Committee will meet in advance of expected floor consideration of a \$30.2 billion fiscal year 2016 Interior and Environment appropriations bill and a measure to allow states to opt out of the EPA's proposed Clean Power Plan.

GREENWIRE

Mixed reviews for EPA bid to curb truck emissions (Friday) U.S. EPA today unveiled proposed regulations that would tighten fuel efficiency standards to significantly cut carbon emissions from tractor-trailer rigs and other heavy- and medium-duty vehicles by 2027. When fully phased in by that point, the new standards would cut greenhouse gas emissions and fuel consumption by up to 24 percent, the agency said in a news release this morning, and would reduce carbon pollution by 1 billion metric tons over the life span of vehicles sold under the program. For new truck buyers in 2027, improved fuel efficiency would pay for the cost of meeting the new standards within two years, the agency said. The proposal not only will save truck owners and consumers money, but will protect the environment and spur innovation, EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy said in a news release. Other vehicles that would be covered by the proposed regulations include buses and light vans. While such vehicles make up just 5 percent of road traffic, they account for 20 percent of greenhouse gas emissions and oil use in the transportation sector, according to EPA. And while the fuel efficiency of cars and light-duty trucks has climbed steadily over the years, the performance of heavy-duty trucks has remained stuck at just above 5 mpg since the late 1960s, according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration.

Catholics more accepting of warming than general public -- poll U.S. Catholics of all political stripes are somewhat more likely to believe in man-made climate change and to worry about it than non-Catholics of the same political persuasion, according to two separate sets of survey data released this week by the Pew Research Center and Yale and George Mason universities. But the data show that a healthy slice of the U.S. Catholic population still does not accept that human-driven warming is a crisis requiring urgent action -- as their spiritual leader, Pope Francis, stated in yesterday's much-vaunted encyclical. This week's data release was timed to

coincide with the release of "[Laudato Si'](#)," which makes the pope's authoritative moral argument for why the world must shift away from fossil fuels use to stem catastrophic climate change. It also tracks with past polls of Catholic Americans, which consistently show they are slightly more prone to accept climate change than other religious groups.

COAL: Murray calls pope 'totally misguided,' says 'warming isn't even happening' Robert Murray, CEO of coal mining company Murray Energy Corp., offered one of the most direct rebuttals to Pope Francis' encyclical on climate change yesterday. The pope's 72-page teaching [document](#) called on global leaders to take action against climate change and move the world away from fossil fuels, coal in particular. Murray, who heads the country's largest privately held coal mining company, told Fox Business Network that the pope was "totally misguided on this subject" and about addressing a "speculative subject such as global warming." Like other coal boosters, Murray said the pope should recognize the fuel's importance in powering the developing world. "They want one light bulb," Murray said. "This global warming isn't even happening."

ASSOCIATED PRESS

EPA proposes tougher fuel-efficiency standards for trucks WASHINGTON (AP) — The Obama administration on Friday proposed tough new standards to reduce pollution from carbon-emitting trucks and vans, the latest move by President Barack Obama to address global warming. The new rules from the Environmental Protection Agency are designed to slash carbon dioxide emissions by 24 percent over the next 12 years while reducing oil consumption by up to 1.8 billion barrels over the lifetime of the vehicles sold under the rule. Medium and heavy-duty vehicles account for about 20 percent of greenhouse gas emissions and oil use in the U.S. transportation sector, an impact on the environment and a contributor to climate change. The trucks and vans comprise only 5 percent of vehicles on the road. The rules come amid a flurry of recent actions by Obama on the environment, including a new federal rule regulating small streams and wetlands and a separate rule to restrict greenhouse gas emissions from airplanes. The administration also is expected to move forward this summer on its plan to curb carbon pollution from coal-fired power plants, a rule Republicans in Congress have vowed to stop. The long-expected rules also come one day after Pope Francis issued a teaching document calling for the world to take action to slow climate change. Transportation Secretary Anthony Foxx said the new rules would help the environment and the economy, as trucks use less fuel and shipping costs go down. Foxx called the rules "good news all around." Gina McCarthy, chief of the Environmental Protection Agency, said the rules would deliver "big time" on Obama's call to cut carbon pollution. "With emission reductions weighing in at 1 billion tons, this proposal will save consumers, businesses and truck owners money," McCarthy said. At the same time, the rules will "spur technology innovation and job-growth, while protecting Americans' health and our environment over the long haul," she said.

NEW YORK TIMES

Commentary: Climate Change and Moral Responsibility (Friday) On Tuesday, the British medical journal The Lancet will publish a landmark report highlighting the inalienable and undeniable link between climate change and human health. We warmly welcome the report's message of hope, which confirms the fact that climate change is more than just a technical or financial challenge (as Pope Francis did in his [encyclical letter](#) on June 18) and confirms the voice of health in the discussion on climate change. Indeed, the central premise of the Lancet commission's work is that tackling climate change could be the single greatest health opportunity of the 21st century. It is no surprise that climate change has the potential to set back global health. The greenhouse gas emissions that are warming our planet come from industrial

activity that pollutes our air and water, and the temperature changes may lead to drought that brings malnutrition. Those with little or no access to health care — children and the elderly in particular — are more vulnerable to such predicaments...The Lancet report is further proof that all of us must act with generosity and compassion toward our fellow human beings by acting on climate change now. This is a shared moral responsibility and urgent requirement. Civil society, governmental authorities and religious leaders have an opportunity to make a difference in a way that bridges our diverse opinions and nationalities.

Proposed Rule for Big Trucks Aims at Cutting Fuel Emissions (Friday) WASHINGTON — The Obama administration on Friday introduced a major climate change regulation intended to reduce planet-warming carbon pollution from heavy-duty trucks. The rule, issued by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Transportation Department, is the latest in a march of pollution constraints that President Obama has put forth on different sectors of the economy as he seeks to make tackling climate change a cornerstone of his legacy. The proposed rule is meant to increase the fuel efficiency of the vast rigs that haul goods as varied as steel, timber and oil, as well as packages from Amazon.com. The regulations will also set emissions targets for other types of trucks larger than light-duty pickups, like delivery vehicles, dump trucks and buses.